REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Amendment of claim 29 is supported, for example, by the description of page 22, lines 10-12 of the specification. The amendment to Claim 35 is an obvious correction to an obvious spelling error.

Claims 29-51 are pending in the Application. The other claims are non-elected.

Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Kim et al. (Pub. No. US 2003/0099874).

Claims 29-30 and 45-46 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Munshi (US 6,718,628).

Claims 31-32, 34, 36-37, 40, 43, 47-48 and 50-51 have allowable subject matter.

An anticipation rejection requires that the art contain all of requirements of the claims. However, the present invention requires features that cannot be present in the cited art as explained below.

With respect to Kim et al., the Examiner states that Kim et al. show a method for manufacturing an electrical circuit comprising a step of forming at least a part of the electrical

circuit by impregnating a conductive polymer in a receptive layer [0048-0052].

However, the conductive polymer membrane of Kim et al. is used as an electrolyte and it is an ionic conductive polymer (for example, refer to the ABSTRACT). Since the conductive polymer membrane of Kim et al. is used as an electrolyte, electronic conduction (n-type conduction) or positive hole conduction (p-type conduction) must not be included in the conductive polymer of Kim et al. This is because, if an electrolyte of such as a battery has an n-type or a p-type conduction, the voltage generated between the surfaces of the electrolyte is easily dissipated due to the leakage of electric charge by the electronic conduction or the hole conduction, and it can no longer be used as an electrolyte.

On the other hand, the conductive polymer of the present Application is, (see claim 29), a π-conjugated polymer preferably being subjected to a doping treatment, wherein "p type dope" is preferable, in view of the stability (page 24, lines 17-23). Namely, as one of the aspect of the present Application, the conductive polymer is a p type conductor. Further, the conductive polymer of the present Application is used to form an

electrical circuit (for example, refer to Claim 1) in which an electronic conduction or a hole conduction, but not an ionic conduction, is needed.

Materials used in the conductive polymer of Kim et al. and in the conductive polymer of the present Application are also quite different. Kim et al. disclose 4-fluorivated sulfonated polymer and a sulfonated polymer having a benzene ring as an ionic conductive polymer (Claim 20) both containing inorganic conductive nano-particles (Claim 1), but disclose no π-conjugated polymer as required by the claims or described in the present Application (page 24, lines 17-20).

Therefore, as discussed above, the conductive polymer of Kim et al. is absolutely different from the conductive polymer of the present Application. Accordingly, the method of manufacturing an electrical circuit of the present Application is not disclosed by Kim et al.

Munshi is applied to Claims 29-30 and 45-46 as noted above. With respect to Munshi, the Examiner states that Munshi shows a method for manufacturing an electrical circuit comprising a step of forming at least a part of the electrical circuit by

impregnating a conductive polymer in a receptive layer (col. 6, lines 59-67).

However, the conductive polymer of Munshi is an ionically conductive polymeric composition for coating an implantable cardic stimulus electrode (col. 6, lines 16-18), namely an ionically conductive polymer.

On the other hand, as one of the aspects of the present Application, the conductive polymer is a p type conductor, as described above.

Materials used in the conductive polymer of Munshi and in the conductive polymer of the present Application are also quite different. As an ionically conductive polymer, Munshi discloses polyethylene oxide, polyethylene terphthalate, a hydrogel or a polyacrylate, mixed together with an ionic medium such as NaCl (Col. 6, Lines 17-20), but discloses no π-conjugated polymer as required by the claims and described in the present Application (page 24, lines 17-20).

Therefore, as discussed above, the conductive polymer of Munshi is absolutely different from the conductive polymer of the present invention.

Accordingly, the method of manufacturing an electrical circuit of the present Application is not disclosed by Munshi.

In view of the above, Claim 29 and the claims dependent thereon are not anticipated by the cited art.

Withdrawal of the rejections and allowance of the application is therefore respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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